

Form 8815  
September, 1921

INSTRUCTIONS  
FOR USING  
**THE SINGER**  
**ELECTRIC SEWING MACHINE**  
**No. 101**  
AND  
**LIBRARY TABLE COMBINED**  
WITH ATTACHMENTS No. 120315  
LOCK STITCH FOR FAMILY USE

When Requiring  
needles, Oil,  
Parts or  
Repairs for  
Your Machine



Look for the  
Red "S"  
There are  
Singer Shops in  
Every City

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

# THE IMPORTANCE OF USING SINGER LUBRICANTS FOR YOUR ELECTRIC SEWING MACHINE

---

**"The Best is the Cheapest"**

---

## Use Singer Oil on Machine

Knowing from many years' experience the great importance of using good oil, we put up an extra quality machine oil, in bottles, especially prepared for sewing machines.

## Use Singer Lubricant on Motor

The Singer Motor Lubricant is especially prepared for lubricating the driving gear of the electric motor. This is a pure non-flowing compound which retains its consistency and possesses high lubricating qualities.

---

Copyright, U. S. A., 1915, 1919, 1920 and 1921  
by The Singer Manufacturing Company.  
All Rights Reserved for all Countries.

8815

THE SINGER  
ELECTRIC SEWING MACHINE  
No. 101  
AND  
LIBRARY TABLE COMBINED  
WITH ATTACHMENTS No. 120315

HORIZONTAL ROTARY HOOK FOR FAMILY USE



E3175

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

## DESCRIPTION

Machine No. 101, for family use, has a horizontal rotary hook and makes the lock stitch.

It is especially designed for operation by electricity, having an efficient electric motor built in the back of its arm, the speed of the machine being controlled by means of a knee lever.

It is also equipped with the Singer "SEWLIGHT" electric lamp and shade attached to the back of the arm.

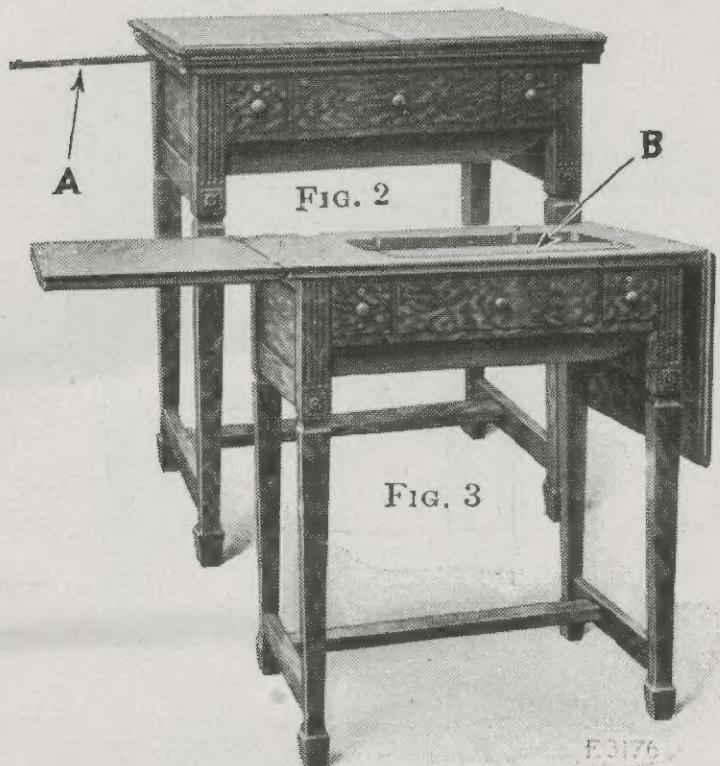
The combination table, shown on page 1, is regularly sent out with the machine. When closed, it resembles an attractive desk or library table, the sewing machine and motor being entirely concealed.

### To Open the Table

SEE FIGS. 2, 3, 4 AND 5 ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES

Pull out the leaf supporter rod (A, Fig. 2) at the left of the table, and raise the two leaves at the top of the table, allowing the left leaf to rest on the supporter rod and the right leaf to hang loosely at the right of the table as shown in Fig. 3.

With the right hand raise the front hinged portion (B, Fig. 4) of the table, and at the same time, place the left hand under the front side of the arm of the machine, as shown in Fig. 4, **being very careful not to touch the electric lamp or shade**, and raise the sewing machine head, then replace the hinged portion of the table and lower the machine so that it rests on the table, as shown in Fig. 5.



FIGS. 2 AND 3. TO OPEN THE TABLE

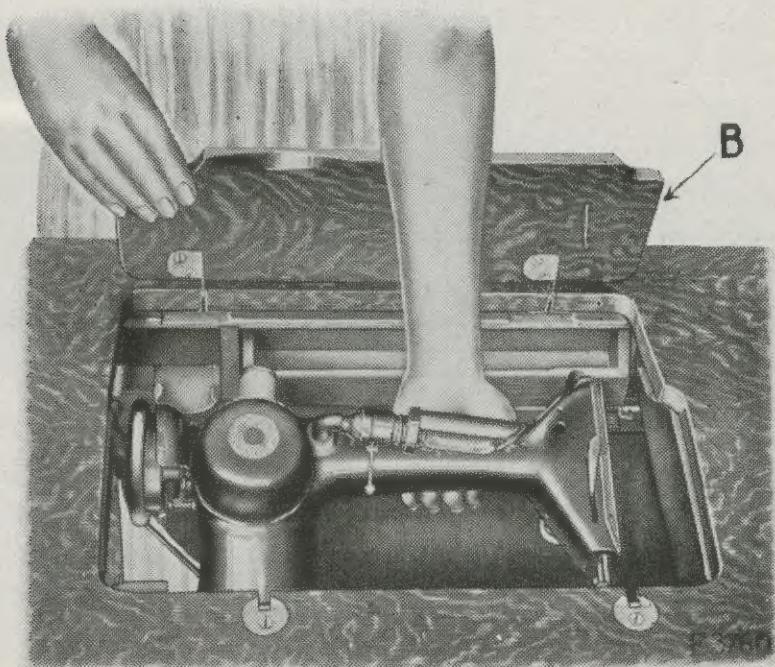


FIG. 4. RAISING MACHINE OUT OF TABLE



FIG. 5. MACHINE ON TABLE

### **Motor can be Operated on Either Alternating Current or Direct Current**

The electric motor, which is built in Machine No. 101, can be operated on either alternating current or direct current, as desired. The standard windings of the motor are for 110 volts, and motors can also be furnished for any voltage between 100 and 250.

Special motors for 32 volts direct current have also been developed and are available.

### **Points to Determine before Connecting Motor to Electric Service Line**

Obtain the following information from the Electric Light Company which supplies the electric current for the circuit to which the motor is to be connected:

1. Whether alternating current or direct current is used.
2. What is the voltage? This must not vary more than 10% from the voltage stamped on the name plate (B, Fig. 6, page 5) of the motor.

3. If the circuit is alternating current, what is the number of cycles? The number of cycles stamped on the name plate of the motor must correspond to that of the circuit to which the motor is to be connected.

4. The current and voltage of any circuit can be verified by looking at the name plate on service watt meter installed by the local Electric Light Company.

#### To Adjust the Motor for Alternating Current or Direct Current

Remove the motor cover (C, Fig. 6) by turning it over toward the balance wheel, and the windings of the motor are exposed.

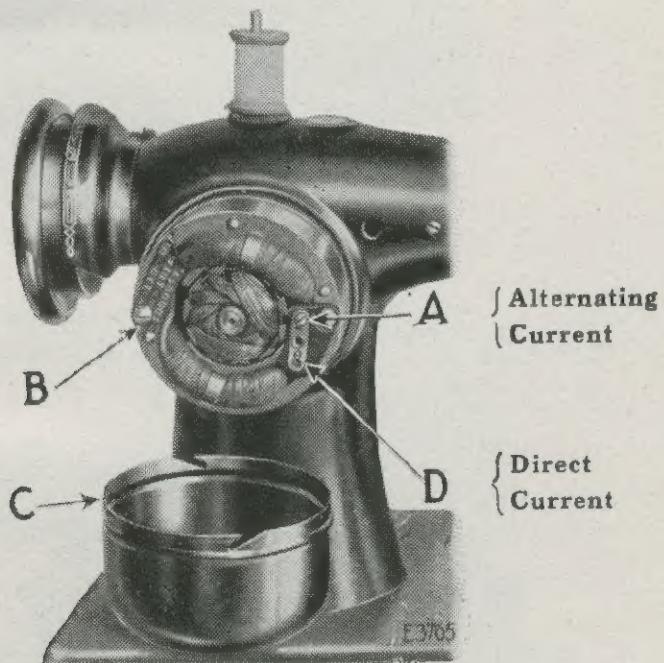


FIG. 6. ADJUSTMENT OF MOTOR

If the motor is to be operated on alternating current, the round head brass screw in the terminal plate should be inserted in the top hole marked "A" in Fig. 6, and firmly tightened.

If the motor is to be used on direct current, the round head brass screw should be inserted in the bottom hole marked "D" in Fig. 6, and firmly tightened.

When the screw has been tightened in the correct hole, replace the motor cover (C) having the two notches in the cover engage the pins at the top and bottom of the motor frame.

### To Make the Electrical Connections

Attach the plug at one end of the long electric cord (B, Figs. 7 and 8) furnished with the machine,

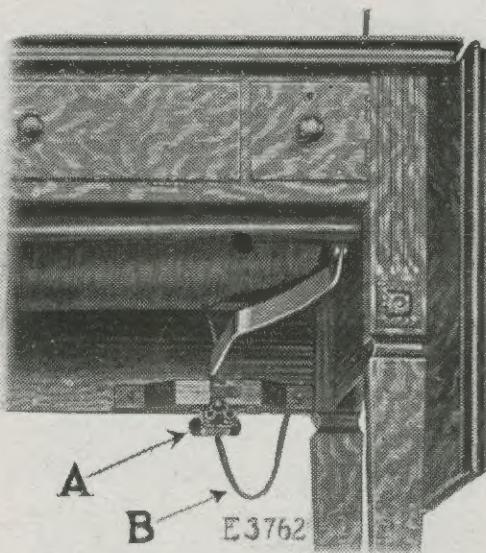


FIG. 7. ELECTRICAL CONNECTION  
ALSO KNEE LEVER RAISED OUT OF OPERATION

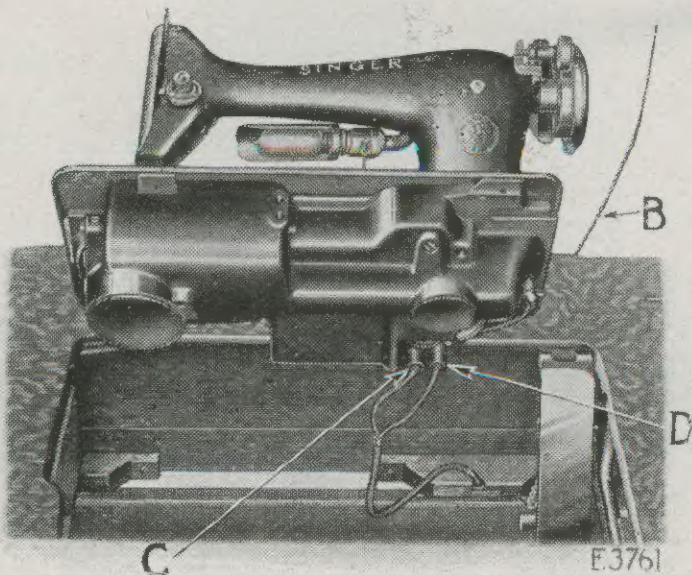


FIG. 8. ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

to the nearest electric light socket and push the terminal block (A, Fig. 7) at the other end of the cord as far as it will go on the two connectors underneath the table, as shown in Fig. 7.

See that the two sockets (C and D, Fig. 8) at the ends of the two short electric cords of the stand are pushed as far as they will go on the two connectors on the underside of the bed of the machine, as shown in Fig. 8.

#### To Place the Knee Lever into Position for Operating

Pull down the knee lever (A, Fig. 9) to the vertical position as shown in Fig. 9.

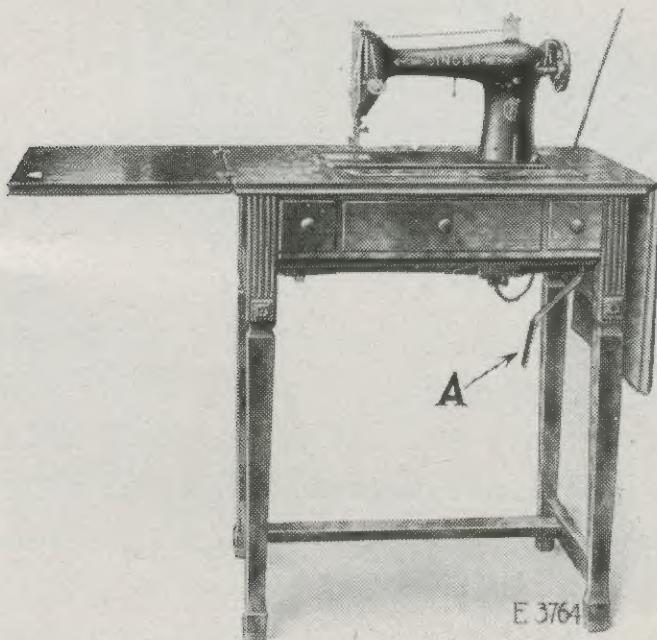


FIG. 9. KNEE LEVER LOWERED INTO POSITION FOR OPERATING

### Instructions for Operating the Machine

Raise the presser foot (F, Fig. 10) by means of the presser bar lifter (H, Fig. 10) to prevent injury to the foot (F, Fig. 10) and feed (E, Fig. 10).

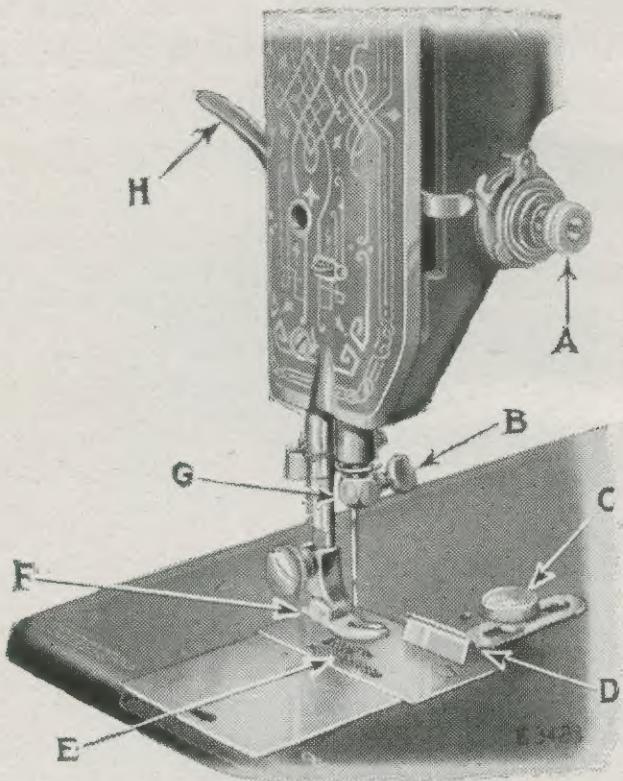


FIG. 10. FRONT VIEW OF THE MACHINE

Place a piece of cloth under the presser foot and let the foot down upon it.

### To Start the Machine

Turn on the electric current, press the knee lever (A, Fig. 9) to the right. As the pressure on the knee lever is increased the speed of the machine is increased, the speed being controlled entirely by the amount of pressure on the knee lever. Operate the machine in this way without being threaded, until you have become accustomed to guiding the material and operating the knee lever.

### To Ensure Perfect Action of the Machine

The balance wheel must always turn over toward the operator.

Do not run the machine with the presser foot resting on the feed without cloth under the presser foot.

Do not run the machine when both bobbin case and needle are threaded unless there is material under the presser foot.

Do not try to help the machine by pulling the fabric lest you bend the needle. The machine feeds the work without assistance.

The slide over the bobbin case should be kept closed when the machine is in operation.

### To Close the Table

Turn off the electric current at the lamp socket or switch.

With the left hand grasp the machine around the front side of the arm, turn it slightly back on its hinges, and at the same time, with the right hand, raise the front hinged portion (B, Fig. 4, page 3) of the table, **being careful not to touch the electric lamp or shade**; then lower the hinged portion (B). Close the leaves, push in the supporting rod and move the knee lever up as shown in Fig. 7, page 6.

### To Remove the Bobbin

Draw to the left the slide in the bed of the machine and take out the bobbin with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand as shown in Fig. 11.

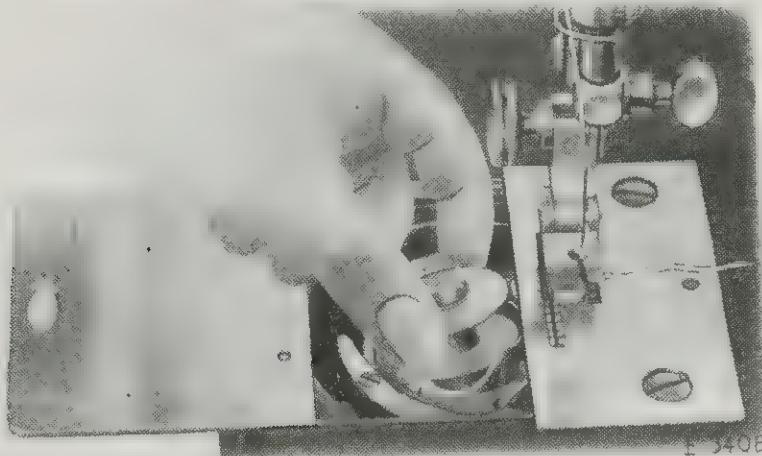


FIG. 11. REMOVING THE BOBBIN

### To Wind the Bobbin

It is necessary to understand the stop motion (B, Fig. 12) by which the balance wheel (C, Fig. 12) can be released when required, thus permitting the winding of bobbins without running the stitching mechanism.

To release the balance wheel (C, Fig. 12) turn the stop motion screw (B, Fig. 12) over toward you. It is necessary to hold the balance wheel while loosening the stop motion screw.

Place the bobbin on the bobbin winder spindle (E, Fig. 12) and push it up closely against the shoulder, having the small pin in the shoulder enter the hole in the side of the bobbin. Put the spool of thread on the spool pin (1, Fig. 12) located on the bed of the machine at the right. Draw the thread under and between the tension discs (2, Fig. 12) on the bed of the machine at the right of the spool pin, then pass the thread through the hole in the left side of the bobbin (3, Fig. 12) from the inside.

Press down on the bobbin and the bobbin winder latch (A, Fig. 12) will drop down and hold the bobbin

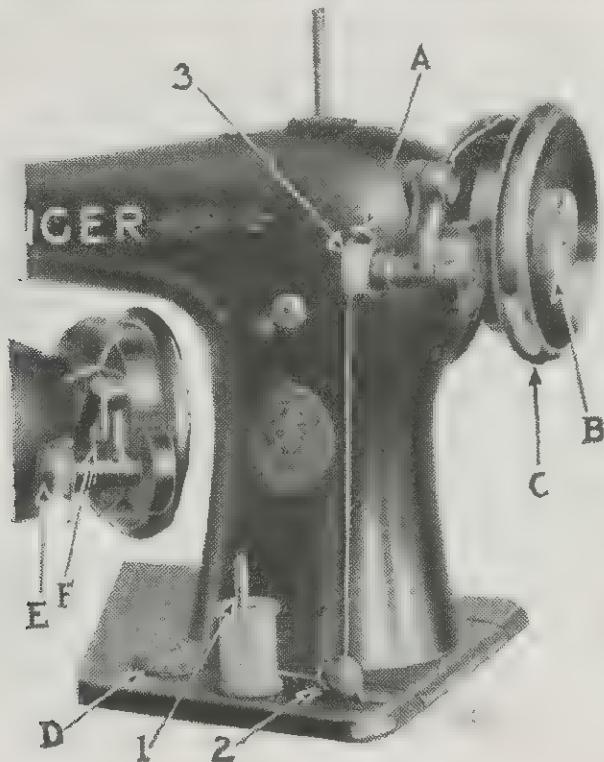


FIG. 12. WINDING THE BOBBIN

winder pulley against the hub of the balance wheel. Then press the knee lever the same as for sewing.

The end of the thread must be held by the hand until a few coils are wound and should then be broken off. When sufficient thread has been wound upon the bobbin, the bobbin winder is automatically released from the balance wheel.

If the pressure of the bobbin winder pulley against the hub of the balance wheel is insufficient for winding the bobbin, loosen the adjusting screw (F, Fig. 12) and press down on the bobbin winder until the pulley is in contact with the hub of the balance wheel, then tighten the adjusting screw (F).

Bobbins can also be wound while the machine is sewing.

**To Replace the Bobbin**

Hold the bobbin between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, the thread drawing on top from the right toward the left, as shown in Fig. 13.

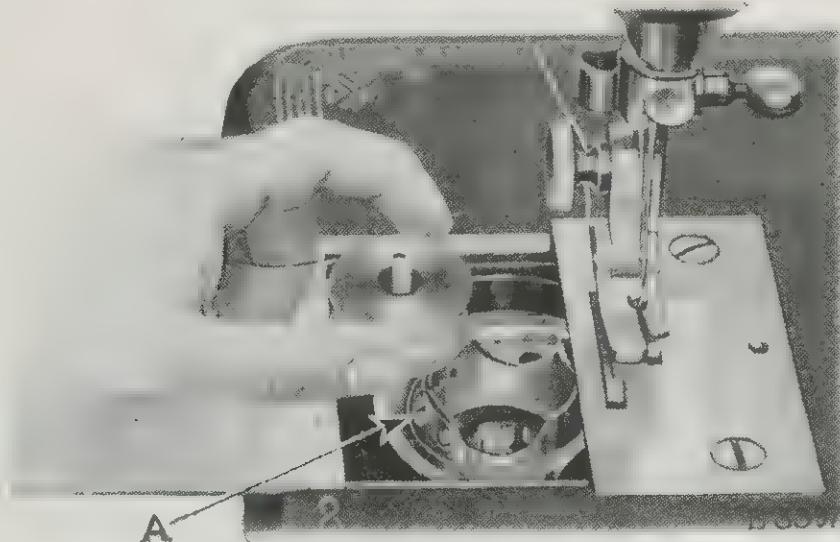


FIG. 13. REPLACING THE BOBBIN

Place the bobbin into the bobbin case and draw the thread into the slot (1, Fig. 14) in the bobbin case at the left, as shown in Fig. 14.

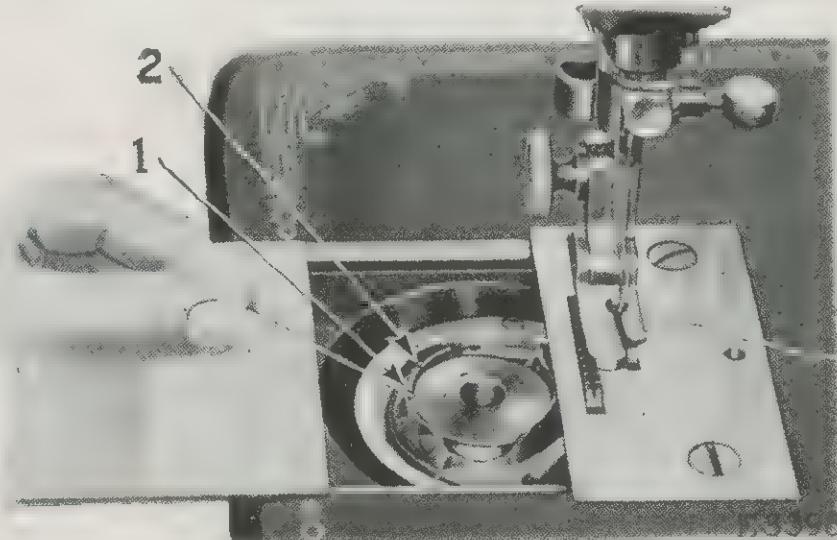


FIG. 14. THREADING THE BOBBIN CASE

Draw the thread backward between the bobbin case and the tension spring until it reaches the notch

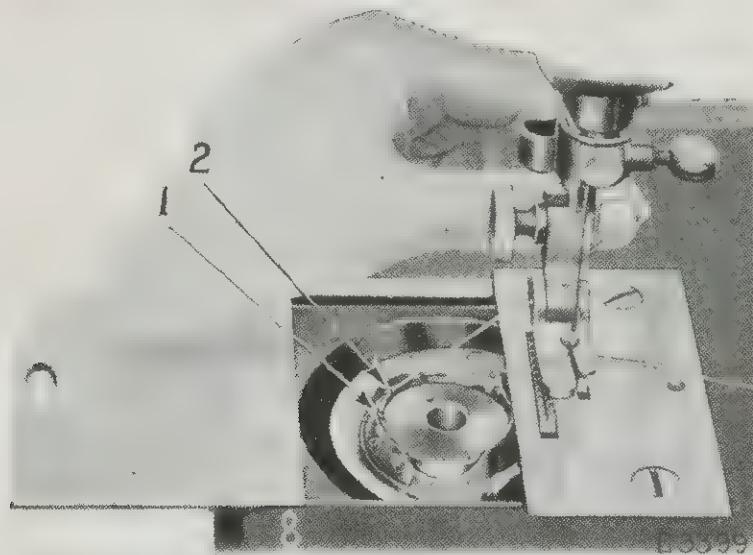


FIG. 15. BOBBIN CASE THREADED

(2, Fig. 15), then pull the thread toward the right as shown in Fig. 15.

When closing the slide, leave just enough space for the thread to pass through as shown at 3, in Fig. 16.

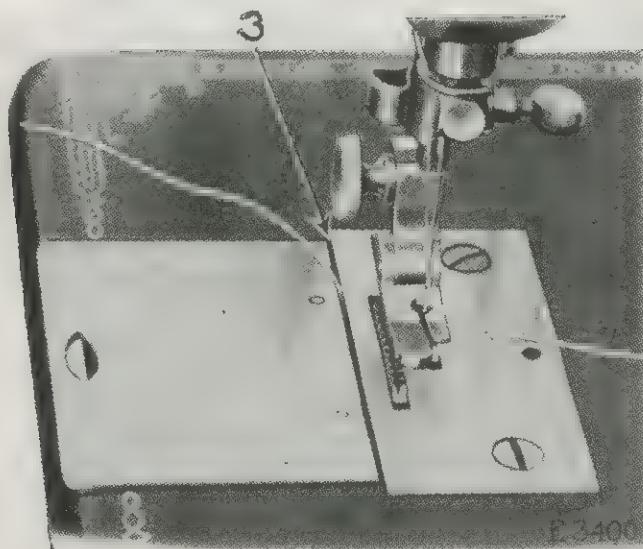


FIG. 16. UNDER THREADING COMPLETED

**To Set the Needle**

Turn the balance wheel over toward you until the needle bar moves up to its highest point; loosen the thumb screw (B, Fig. 10, page 8) in the needle clamp (G, Fig. 10) and put the needle up into the clamp as far as it will go, with the flat side of its shank toward the right, then tighten the thumb screw. To select the correct needle see page 35.

**To Thread the Needle**

(SEE FIG. 17 ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE)

Turn the balance wheel over toward you until the thread take-up lever (5) is raised to its highest point. Place the spool of thread on the spool pin at the top of the machine; pass the thread into the thread guide (1) at the left, down, under and from right to left between the tension discs (2). Hold the spool tight in the right hand and with the left hand pull the thread up under the thread take-up spring (4) until it enters the retaining fork (3), then pass the thread up and from right to left through the hole (5) in the end of the thread take-up lever, down into the eyelet (6) at the front of the face plate, into the lower wire thread guide (7), then from left to right through the eye of the needle (8). Draw about two inches of thread through the eye of the needle with which to commence sewing.

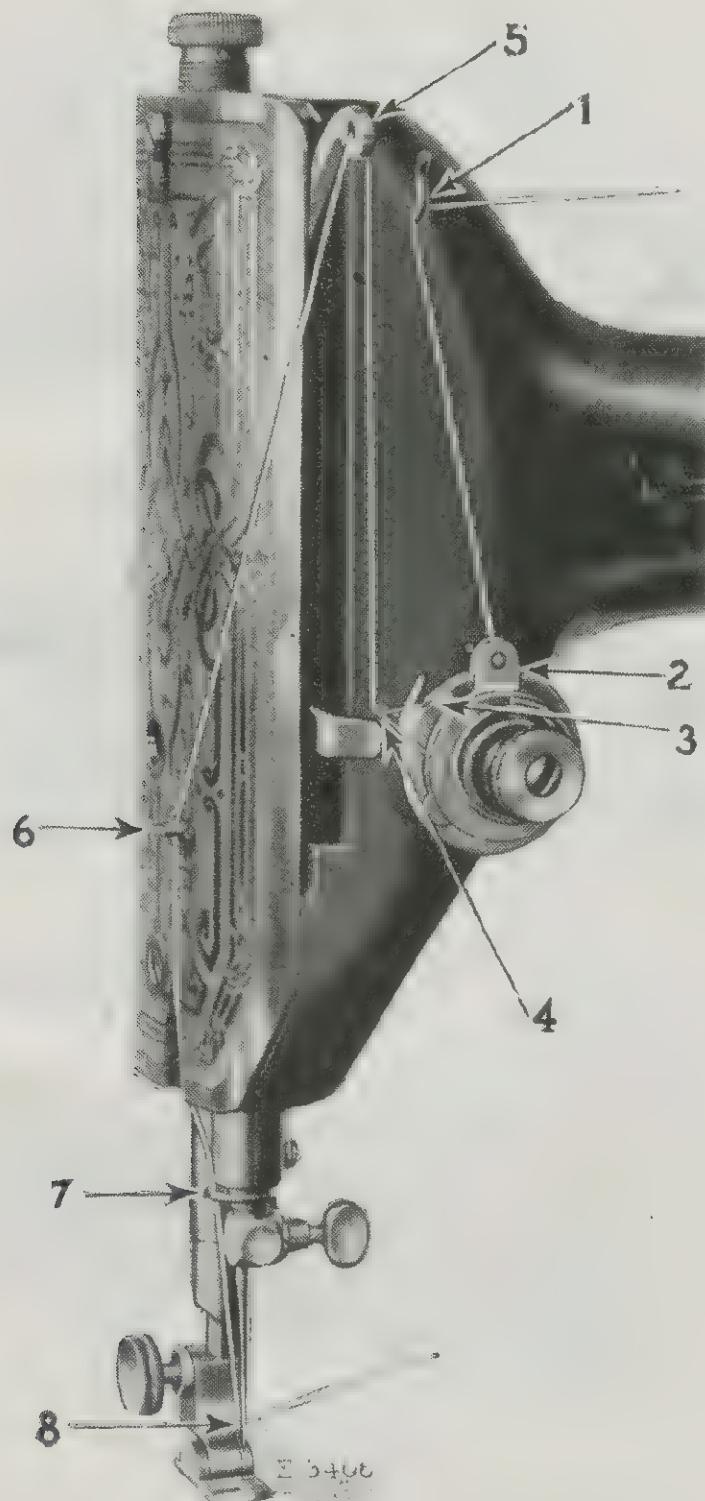


FIG. 17. THREADING THE NEEDLE

### To Prepare for Sewing

With the left hand hold the end of the needle thread, leaving it slack from the hand to the needle.



FIG. 18. DRAWING UP THE BOBBIN THREAD

Turn the balance wheel over toward you until the needle moves down and up again to its highest point, thus catching the bobbin thread, draw up the needle thread and the bobbin thread will come up with it through the hole in the throat plate as shown in Fig. 18. Lay both threads back under the presser foot and close the slide.

### To Commence Sewing

Place the material beneath the presser foot, lower the presser foot and commence to sew, pressing the knee lever (A, Fig. 9, page 7) to the right to start the machine.

When sewing thick material, it may be necessary to turn the balance wheel over toward you by hand to start the machine. This should also be done if the machine stops when sewing across thick seams.

### To Remove the Work

Let the thread take-up lever rest at its highest point, raise the presser foot and draw the fabric back and to the left about two inches; pass the threads over the thread cutter (A, Fig. 18) and pull down lightly to sever them. Leave the ends of the threads under the presser foot.

### Tensions

For ordinary stitching the needle and bobbin threads should be locked in the centre of the thickness of the material, thus:



FIG. 19. PERFECT STITCH

If the tension on the needle thread is too tight, or if that on the bobbin thread is too loose, the needle thread will lie straight along the upper surface of the material, thus:



FIG. 20. TIGHT NEEDLE THREAD TENSION

If the tension on the bobbin thread is too tight or if that on the needle thread is too loose, the bobbin thread will lie straight along the under side of the material, thus:

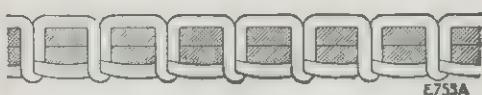


FIG. 21. LOOSE NEEDLE THREAD TENSION

### To Regulate the Tensions

The tension on the needle thread should only be regulated when the presser foot is down. Having lowered the presser foot, turn the small thumb nut (A, Fig. 10, page 8) at the front of the tension discs over to the right to increase the tension. To decrease the tension, turn the thumb nut over to the left.

The tension on the bobbin thread is regulated by the larger screw (A, Fig. 13, page 12) which is nearest the back in the bobbin case tension spring. To increase the tension, turn the screw over toward you. To decrease the tension, turn the screw over from you.

When the tension on the bobbin thread has been once properly adjusted it is seldom necessary to change it, as a correct stitch can usually be obtained by varying the tension on the needle thread.

### To Turn a Corner

Stop the machine with the needle at its lowest point. Raise the presser foot and turn the work as desired, using the needle as a pivot.

### To Regulate the Length of Stitch

The length of the stitch is regulated by the feed regulating disc (D, Fig. 12, page 11) located on the bed of the machine, at the right. This disc is marked with arbitrary numbers, ranging from 6 to 30, which indicate the various lengths of stitches that the machine will make, No. 6 being the longest stitch and No. 30 the shortest stitch. (The numerals do not denote the number of stitches to the inch). The length of stitch that the machine is ready to make is indicated by the number nearest the arrow marked on the cloth plate of the machine.

To increase the length of stitch turn the feed regulating disc (D) over to the right until the number of the desired length of stitch is nearest to the point of the arrow. To shorten the stitch, turn the feed regulating disc over to the left until the number of the desired length of stitch is nearest the point of the arrow.

### To Regulate the Pressure on the Material

For ordinary family sewing it is seldom necessary to change the pressure on the material. If sewing fine silk or flimsy material, lighten the pressure by turning the thumb screw (A, Fig. 24, page 21) on the top of the machine over to the left. To increase the pressure turn this screw over to the right. The pressure should be only heavy enough to prevent the material from rising with the needle and to enable the feed to move the work along evenly; a heavier pressure will make the machine run hard.

### To Sew Flannel or Bias Seams

Use a short stitch and as light a tension as possible on the needle thread so as to leave the thread loose enough in the seam to allow the goods to stretch if necessary.

### A Stitch to Ravel Easily

can be made if desired, by having the tension on the needle thread so light that the bobbin thread will not draw into the goods but lie straight, as shown in Fig. 21, page 17.

### To Oil the Machine

To ensure easy running and prevent unnecessary wear of the parts which are in movable contact, the

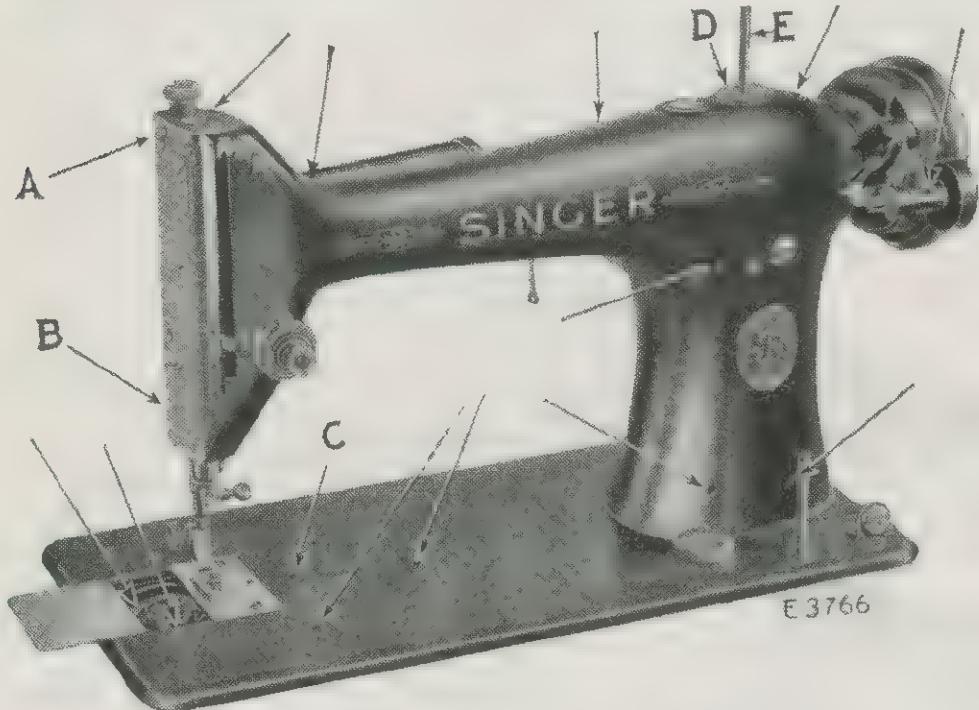


FIG. 22. FRONT VIEW, SHOWING OILING POINTS

machine requires oiling, and if used continuously, it should be oiled each day. With moderate use an occasional oiling is sufficient. Oil should be applied at each of the places shown by arrows in Figs. 22, 23 and 24. One drop of oil at each point is sufficient with the exception of the oil hole (C, Fig. 22) into which hole about 12 drops of oil should be poured each time the machine is oiled. Oil holes are provided in the machine for bearings which cannot be directly reached.

A tube of Singer Motor Lubricant is furnished with the machine for lubricating the spiral driving gear of the motor. Occasionally remove the felt washer (D, Fig. 22) and unscrew the spool pin (E, Fig. 22), then insert the tip of this tube into the spool pin hole and force a small quantity of the lubricant through the hole to lubricate the gears, then replace the spool pin and felt washer. Under no circumstances should oil be used at this hole, but only the lubricant.

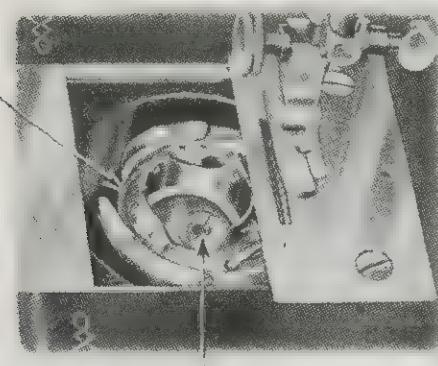


FIG. 23. VIEW OF SEWING HOOK  
SHOWING OILING POINTS

To oil the hook mechanism, draw to the left the slide in the bed of the machine and after removing the lint and dust which may have accumulated around the sewing hook, take out the bobbin and apply a drop of oil to the oil hole and bob-

bin case bearing, as indicated by arrows in Fig. 23, then replace the bobbin and slide plate.

Take out the screw (B, Fig. 22) near the lower end of the face plate and loosen the screw (A, Fig. 22)

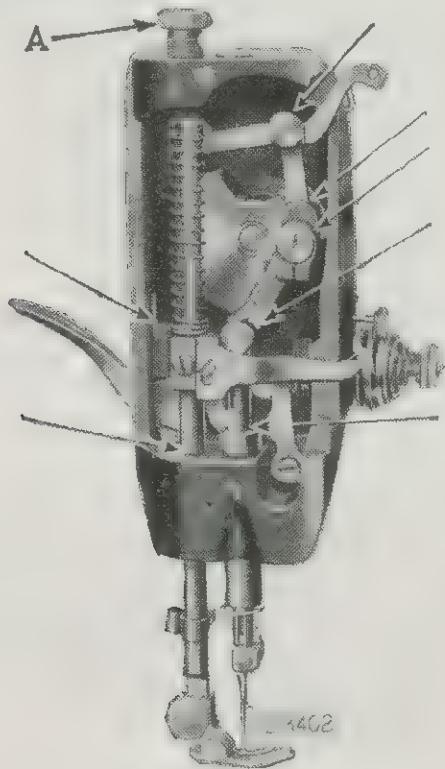


FIG. 24. END VIEW, SHOWING OILING POINTS

near the upper end of the face plate, then raise the plate and slip it off over the head of the screw (A). Put one drop of oil into each of the holes and joints thus uncovered as shown in Fig. 24.

## HINTS

**Machine Working Heavily.** If the machine runs hard after standing idle for some time use a little kerosene in the oiling places, run the machine rapidly, then wipe clean and oil.

**To Avoid Breaking Needles.** See that the presser foot or attachments are securely fastened by the thumb screw. Do not sew heavy seams or very thick goods with too fine a needle. A large needle and thread to correspond should be used on heavy work (see page 35).

See that the needle is not bent and avoid pulling the material when stitching.

**Breaking of Needle Thread.** If the needle thread breaks it may be caused by:

Improper threading.

Tension being too tight.

The thread being too coarse for size of needle.

The needle being bent, having a blunt point, or being set incorrectly.

**Breaking of Bobbin Thread.** If the bobbin thread breaks it may be caused by:

Improper threading of bobbin case.

Tension being too tight.

**Skipping of Stitches.** The needle may not be accurately set into the needle bar or the needle may be blunt or bent. The needle may be too small for the thread in use.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE ATTACHMENTS

### FOOT HEMMER—Hemming

Raise the needle to its highest point. Remove the presser foot and attach the foot hemmer in its

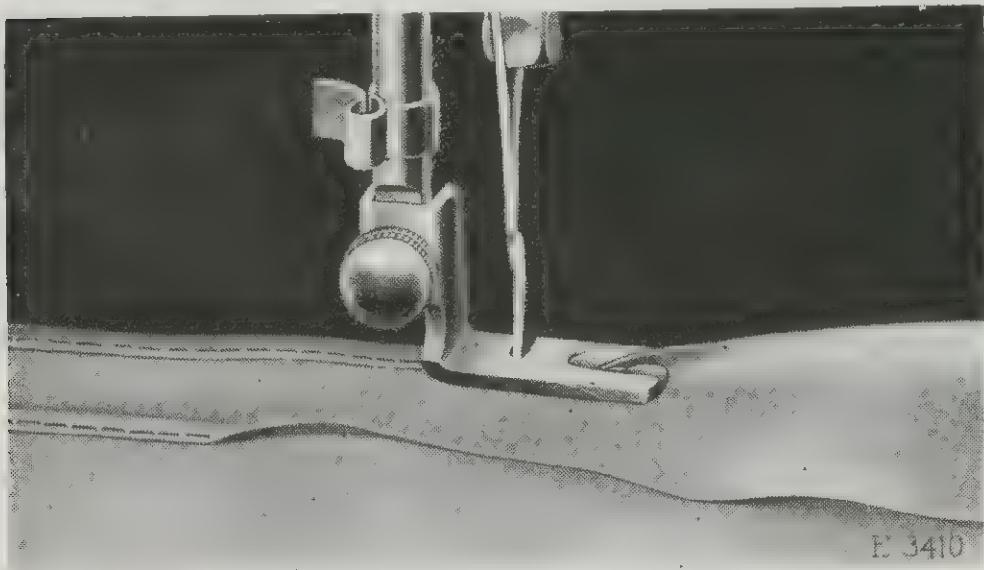


FIG. 25

place (see Fig. 25). Clip off the right hand corner of the cloth, so that it will take the roll easily, turn up the edge about a quarter of an inch, insert it in the mouth of the hemmer and draw or push it along until under the needle. Then let down the presser bar and after taking two or three stitches, draw gently on the ends of the threads to help the work along till the feed catches it. In order to produce a smooth even hem the mouth of the hemmer must be kept just full.

Fig. 25 shows also what is known as a bag seam or fell, made by passing two pieces of fabric through the hemmer together and hemming them down.

## FOOT HEMMER—Hemming and Sewing on Lace

Start the hem as previously explained, and when it is well started, raise the needle to its highest point.

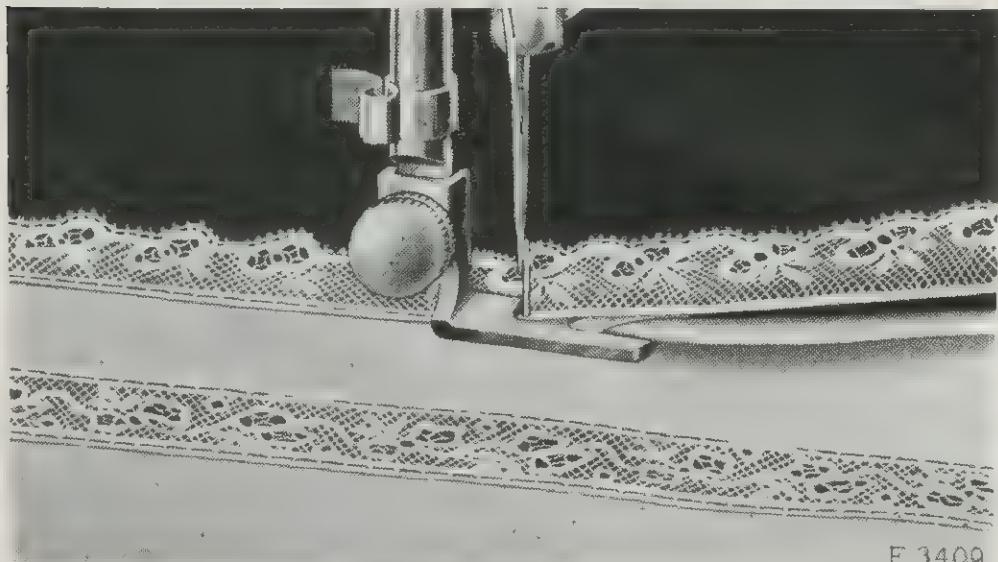


FIG. 26

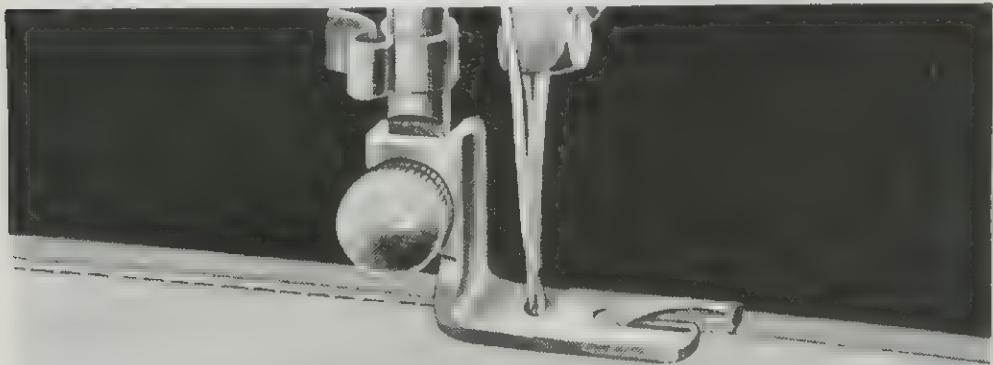
Raise the hemmer to relieve its pressure on the hem, pass the end of the lace through the slot in the side of the hemmer, under the back of the hemmer and over the hem, as shown in Fig. 26.

Take care that the hem is not displaced in the hemmer and that the needle goes down through the lace and hem together. Then let down the presser bar and guide the lace over the front of the hemmer, keeping it well into the slot.

## FOOT HEMMER—Felling

The two pieces of cloth to be felled should be laid one over the other, right sides together, the edge of the under piece being a little farther to the right

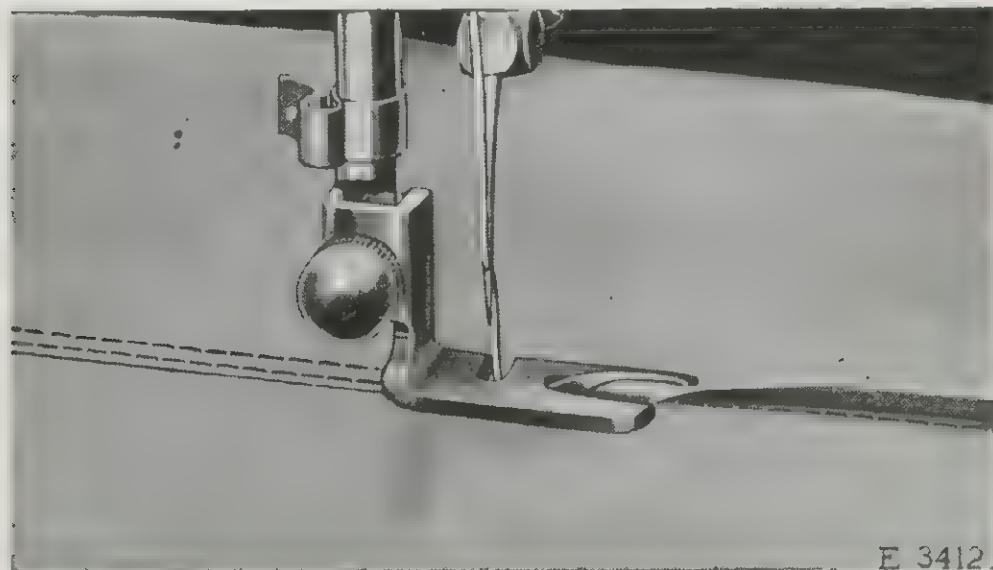
than the upper piece. Stitch them together, using the hemmer as a presser foot, the front end of the



E 3411.

FIG. 27

hemmer forming a guide for the edges of both pieces, the upper piece being guided by the inside and the under piece by the outside of the projecting front of



E 3412.

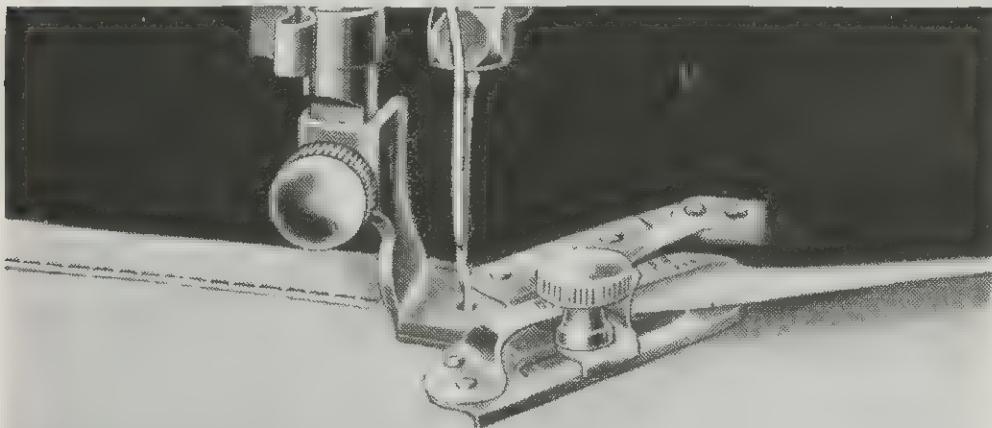
FIG. 28

the foot hemmer (see Fig. 27). Then open the work out flat, wrong side up, the edges standing up

straight, and taking the edges near the beginning of the seam in the right hand, and the ends of the threads in the left hand, draw the edges into the hemmer which will turn them as in hemming. Guide the second row of stitching by following the first row with the inside of the projecting front of the foot hemmer (see Fig. 28, page 25).

### **ADJUSTABLE HEMMER—Hemming**

Remove the presser foot and attach the adjustable hemmer in its place as shown in Fig. 29. This



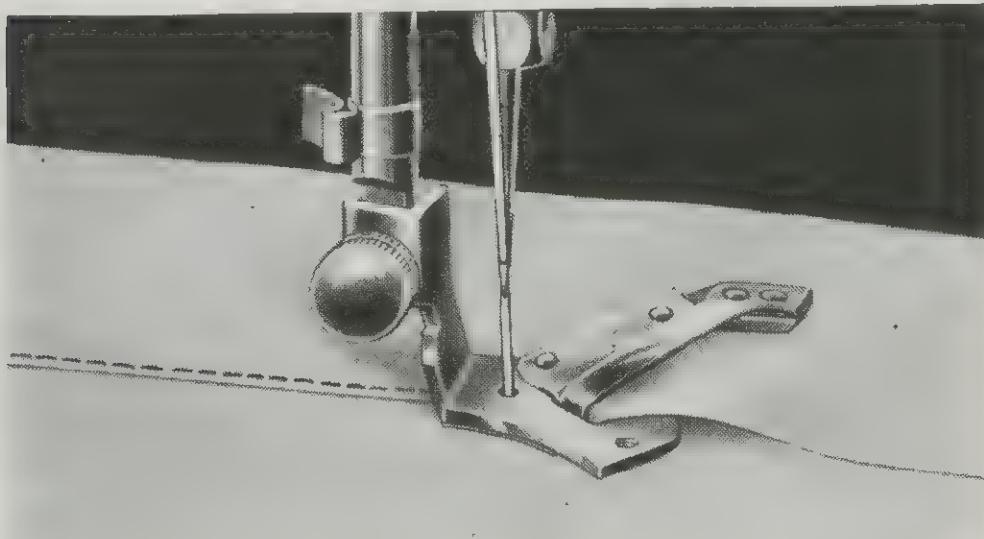
E 2413

FIG 29

hemmer will turn hems from  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch to 1 inch wide. The adjustment is made by loosening the thumb screw on the hemmer and moving the slide to the right or left until the hem turned is of the desired width. Enter the edge of the cloth into the hemmer under the scale and draw it back and forth until the hem is formed, stopping with the end under the needle. Lower the presser bar and commence to sew, being careful to so guide cloth as to keep hemmer full. Felling can also be done with the adjustable hemmer by following instructions on page 25.

### **ADJUSTABLE HEMMER—Wide Hemming**

To make a hem more than one inch wide take out the thumb screw in the hemmer and remove the



E. 3414

FIG. 30

slide and pointer; fold and crease down a hem of the desired width; pass the fold under the extension at the right of the hemmer, and the edge into the folder as shown in Fig. 30 and proceed to stitch the hem.

### **BINDER—Binding**

Remove the presser foot and attach the binder in its place. Pass the binding through the scroll of the binder and draw it back under the needle. Place the edge of the goods to be bound between the scrolls of the binder and draw it under the needle. Lower the presser bar and sew as usual. To make French folds proceed as directed for binding except that the fold is stitched on to the face of the material

instead of on the edge (see Fig. 31). After loosening the binder set screw and adjusting the binder the

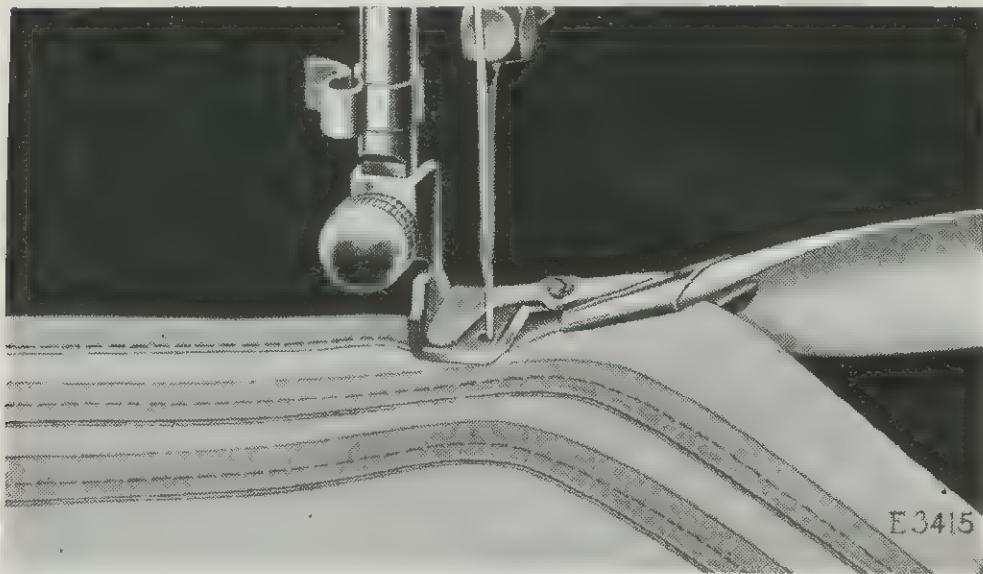


FIG. 31

line of stitching can be brought nearer the centre, this being more effective when making French folds.

### TUCKER

Remove the presser foot and attach the tucker in its place. The width of the tuck is determined by the scale of figures nearest the needle, which shows in eighths and sixteenths of an inch the distance of the edge of the fold from the line of stitching.

The crease or mark for the second and following tucks is determined by the scale nearest the operator and this is set by the line in front of the needle hole in the presser foot. For blind tucks without spaces set both scales at the same figure; to make spaces between the tucks move the front scale farther to the left until the desired space is obtained.

Having adjusted the scales for tuck and space as desired, fold the material and crease by hand; pass

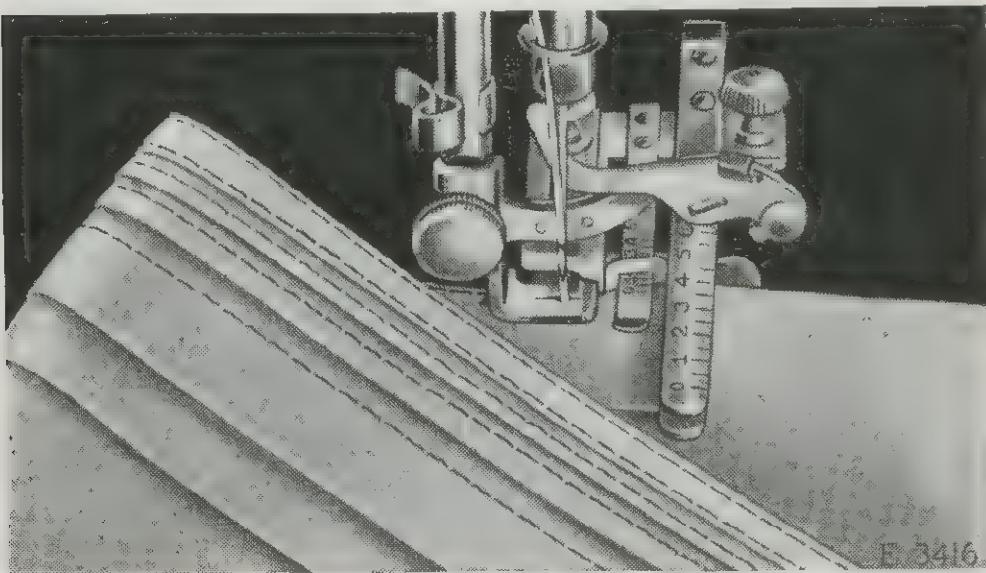


FIG. 32

the folded edge between the spring and spur near you, then between the two blades of the second scale, and back under the presser foot; draw to the right against the guide, lower the presser bar; see that the lever for the needle clamp to strike is in its backward position so as to form a crease for the next tuck, then proceed with the first tuck.

For the second tuck fold carefully at the crease made by the spur and place the edge of the first tuck underneath and against the spur at the left. The spur will serve as a guide and will also make a distinct crease for the next tuck. Always place the last tuck against the spur to ensure perfect work.

When making the last tuck the lever upon which the needle clamp strikes while tucking should be raised to its highest point; while the lever is in this position, no crease for a succeeding tuck is made upon the goods.

## RUFFLER—Ruffling

Remove the presser foot and attach the ruffler in its place, connecting the arm with the needle clamp, as shown in Fig. 33.

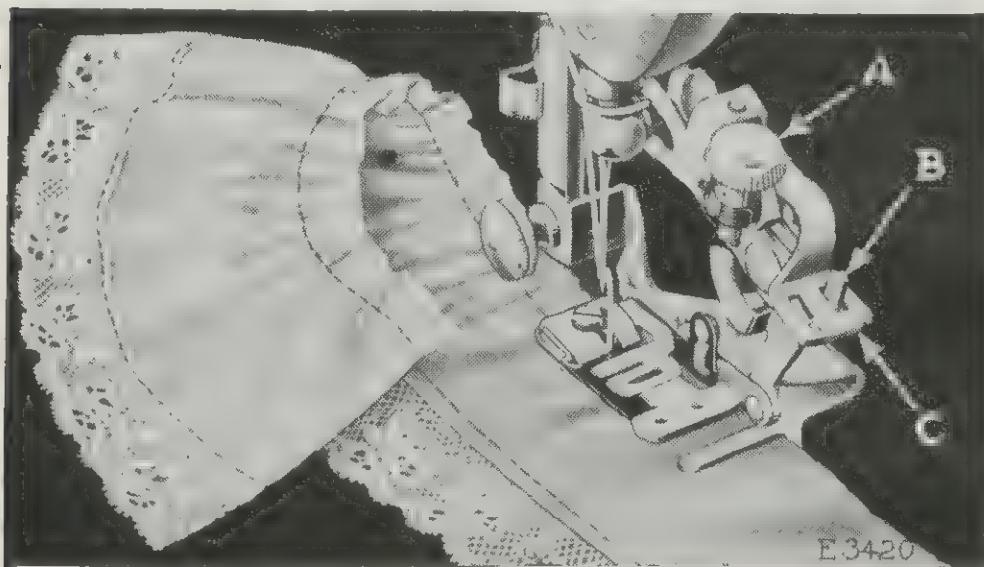


FIG. 33

The ruffler can be adjusted to make a gather or plait either at every stitch or once at every five stitches as the operator may choose, and it can also be adjusted to omit gathers or plaits when desired.

**To make a gather or plait at every stitch,** raise the adjusting lever (C, Fig. 33) and move it to the left so that the projection (B, Fig. 33) will enter the slot marked "1" in the adjusting lever (C) when the lever is released. Place the material to be ruffled between the lower or separator blade and the ruffling blade, draw the material slightly back of the needle, lower the presser bar and commence to sew.

To make a finer gather or plait, shorten the stroke of the ruffling blade by turning the regulating thumb screw (A, Fig. 33) up, also shorten the stitch. To make a fuller gather or plait, lengthen the stroke of the ruffling blade by turning the regulating thumb screw (A) down, also lengthen the stitch. By varying these adjustments many pleasing varieties of work can be accomplished.

**To make a gather or plait at every fifth stitch,** raise the adjusting lever (C, Fig. 34) and

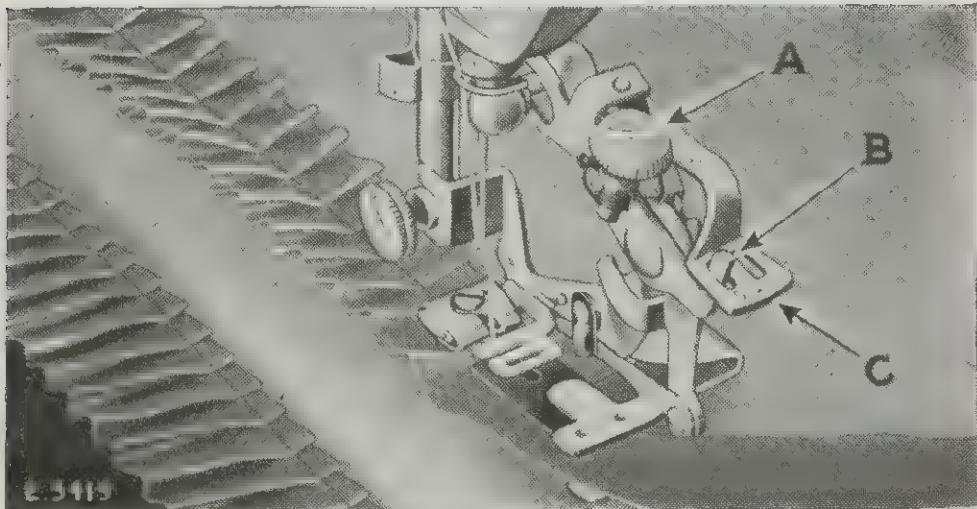


FIG. 34

move it to the right so that the projection (B, Fig. 34) will enter the slot marked "5" in the adjusting lever when the lever is released. The ruffling blade will then move forward and back once every five stitches. The fullness of the gathers or plaits is regulated by the thumb screw (A, Fig. 34) and the length of stitch. To make a fuller gather or plait, turn the thumb screw (A) down, also lengthen the stitch. To make a finer gather or plait, turn the thumb screw (A) up, also shorten the stitch.

**To omit gathers or plaits,** raise the adjusting lever (C, Fig. 35) and move it until the end of the

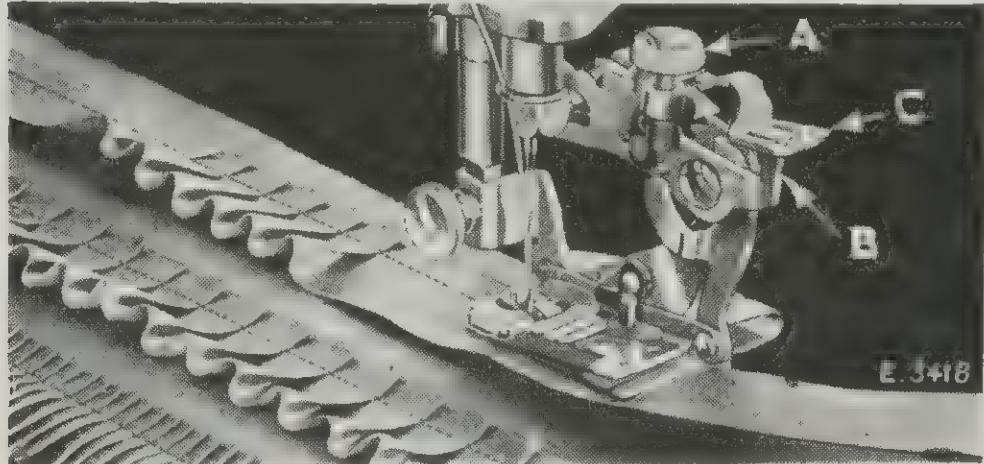


FIG. 35

projection (B, Fig. 35) enters the small depression directly under the star on the adjusting lever (C). As long as the adjusting lever rests on the projection, the ruffling blade will remain inoperative.

**To make the gathers or plaits in groups,** adjust the ruffler for five stitch ruffling, having as many plaits in each group as desired, then adjust the ruffler to omit making the gathers or plaits. When the desired space has been made, adjust the ruffler back to five stitch ruffling again. By alternately making groups of plaits and plain spaces as shown in Fig. 35, very attractive work can be produced.

### RUFFLER—Ruffling Between Bands

Place the lower piece of material below the separator blade, the piece of material to be ruffled under

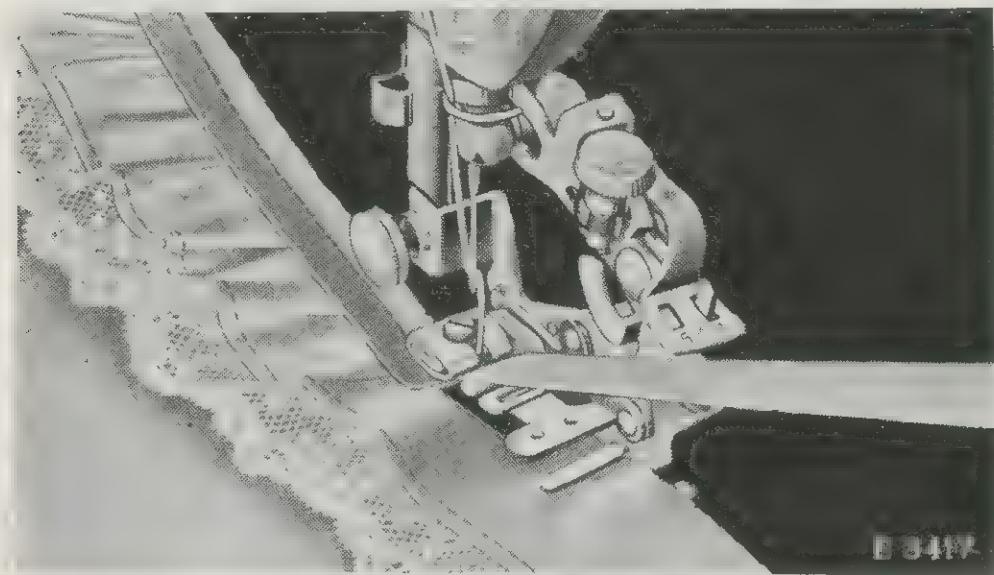


FIG. 36

the ruffling blade and over the separator blade and the upper piece of material over the ruffling blade, as shown in Fig. 36, and proceed.

### To Ruffle and Sew On

Place the band below the separator blade, the piece to be ruffled between the separator blade and the ruffling blade, and proceed. The ruffler should never be operated without cloth between the blades.

### To Use the Stripping Foot for Embroidery or Darning

Remove the presser foot (F, Fig. 10, page 8) take out the needle, remove the needle clamp (G,

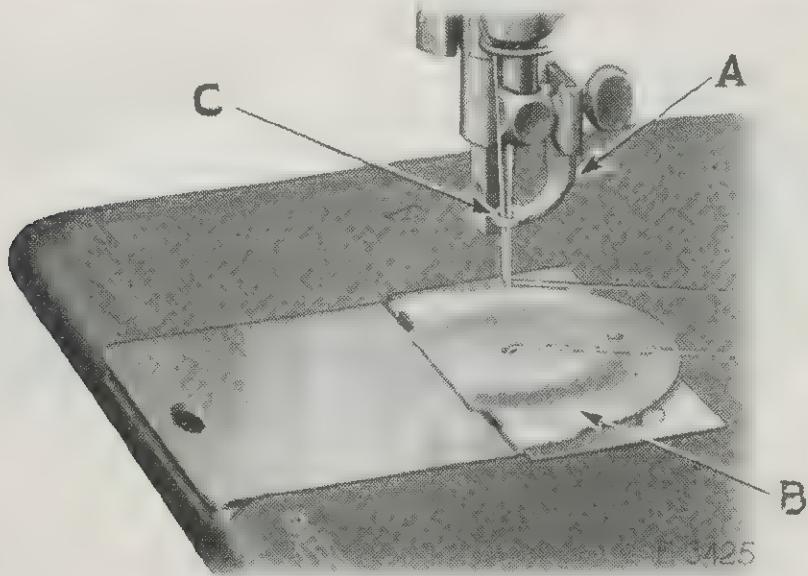


FIG. 37. MACHINE THREADED FOR EMBROIDERY AND DARNING

(Fig. 10, page 8) put on the stripping foot and needle clamp combined, No. 66649 (A, Fig. 37). Replace the needle and put on the feed cover plate, No. 66628 (B, Fig. 37). Then thread the machine as instructed on page 14 with the addition that the thread must be passed through the hole (C, Fig. 37) in the bottom of the stripping foot (the yielding ring), before passing the thread through the eye of the needle.

Having placed the work to be darned or embroidered in two embroidery hoops, place the work under the needle, as shown in Fig. 38, page 34, holding the needle thread in the usual way with the finger and thumb of the left hand and turn the balance wheel over toward you with the right hand to draw up the bobbin thread.

**Let down the Presser Bar** to restore the tension on the needle thread, then start the machine by

pressing the knee lever, and steadily move the work front and back in the usual way. The darning or



FIG. 38. DARNING WITH THE STRIPPING FOOT

embroidery will be quickly accomplished with ease and without skipping of stitches or breaking of thread.

After you are through with the darning or embroidery, raise the presser bar, take out the embroidery hoops enclosing the work, take off the feed cover plate and remove the stripping foot. Replace the needle clamp and needle and presser foot, and the machine is again ready for the usual sewing.

### To Use the Cloth Guide

To ensure accurate guiding of the work when sewing close to the edge of the goods, the cloth guide (D, Fig. 10, page 8) should be used. Fasten the cloth guide to the cloth plate of the machine by means of the clamping thumb screw (C, Fig. 10) inserting the thumb screw into either one of the two screw holes in the cloth plate of the machine. The cloth guide can be adjusted to bring the edge of the goods as close to the line of stitching as desired.

## RELATIVE SIZES OF NEEDLES AND THREAD

**(Class and Variety of Needles Used, 15 x 1)**

SIZES OF NEEDLES	CLASSES OF WORK	SIZES OF COTTON, SILK OR LINEN THREAD
9	Very thin Muslins, Cambrics, Linens, etc.	100 to 150 Cotton OO & OOO Silk Twist
11	Very fine Calicoes, Linens, Shirtings, fine Silk Goods, etc.	80 to 100 Cotton O Silk Twist
14	Shirtings, Sheetings, Calicoes, Muslins, Silk and general domestic goods and all classes of general work.	60 to 80 Cotton A & B Silk Twist
16	All kinds of heavy Calicoes, light Woolen Goods, heavy Silk, Seaming, Stitching, etc.	40 to 60 Cotton C Silk Twist
18	Tickings, Woolen Goods, Trousers, Boys' Clothing, Corsets, Cloaks, Mantles, etc.	30 to 40 Cotton D Silk Twist
19	Heavy Woolens, Tickings, Bags, Heavy Coats, Trousers, etc. Heavy Clothing generally.	24 to 30 Cotton E Silk Twist 60 to 80 Linen
21	Bags, Coarse Cloths and Heavy Goods.	40 to 60 Linen or very Coarse Cotton

When sending orders for needles always specify the size required.

### Slide Plate

When it is necessary to replace a slide plate in a cloth plate, this can be done by removing the cloth plate from the machine and slipping the slide plate into the slideway from the throat plate end, or, if desired, the slide plate can be replaced with the cloth plate attached to the machine by holding the slide plate at an angle of 45 degrees across the slide opening and slipping one end of the spring under one side of the slideway, then tipping the slide plate and slipping the other end of the spring under the opposite side of the slideway and swinging the slide plate around straight, so that it will drop into position.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF USING SINGER NEEDLES FOR YOUR SEWING MACHINE

---

You will obtain the best stitching results from your sewing machine if it is fitted with a Singer Needle.

---

Singer Needles can be purchased from any Singer Shop or Singer Salesman.

---

Singer Needles are contained in the Singer Green Needle Packet with the famous red letter "S" upon it.



This Trade Mark Embossed in Brass  
Is on the Arm of Every  
Singer Sewing Machine